

The Anocaine Solution BE was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each cubic centimeter of the article was represented to contain 0.02 gram of procaine hydrochloride; when in fact each cubic centimeter of the article contained not more than 0.01612 gram of procaine hydrochloride. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Anocaine BE Each cc. Contains: Procaine Hydrochloride .02 gms.", borne on the package labels, was false and misleading in that it represented that each cubic centimeter of the article contained 0.02 gram of procaine hydrochloride; when in fact each cubic centimeter of the article contained not more than 0.016 gram of procaine hydrochloride.

On November 16, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26793. Misbranding of Colac Pile Pills. U. S. v. Vasco Products, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37924. Sample no. 41792-B.)

The label of this article and an accompanying circular bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On September 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Vasco Products, Inc., Brentwood, Md., charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drug Act as amended, on or about October 16, 1935, from the State of Maryland into the State of Alabama of a quantity of Colac Pile Pills that were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article, which was in the form of chocolate-coated pills, showed that it contained iron oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, extracts of plant drugs, and a tarlike material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels and contained in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all forms of piles, hemorrhoids, and sensitive and inflamed conditions of the rectum; effective to heal and strengthen the entire intestinal tract and to overcome all piles and similar disorders of the rectum; and effective to reach the trouble where all forms of piles originate.

On November 24, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26794. Adulteration and misbranding of Iodia and Papine. U. S. v. Battle & Company Chemists Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$550 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37945. Sample nos. 32447-B, 32465-B, 41776-B, 52308-B, 52706-B.)

The Iodia contained a smaller proportion of iron pyrophosphate than that declared on the labeling, which also bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. The four shipments of Papine contained a smaller proportion of morphine and a greater proportion of chloral hydrate than those stated on the label.

On December 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Battle & Company Chemists Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, between the dates of August 16, 1935, and December 14, 1935, from the State of Missouri into the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Illinois of a quantity of Iodia and of quantities of Papine that were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled: "Iodia * * * Battle & Company Chemists Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. * * * Iodia is a combination of active principles obtained from stillingia, helonias, corydalis, iris and xanthoxylum. Each fluid dram also contains 2½ grains potassium iodide and 1½ grains of iron pyrophosphate"; "Papine * * * Morphine 1 Gr. Per Oz. Chloral Hydrate 2 1/10 Gr. Per O."

Analysis of a sample of Iodia showed that it contained 0.13 grain of iron pyrophosphate per fluid dram. Analyses of four samples of Papine showed that they contained from 0.77 to 0.81 grain of morphine and from 3.15 to 3.54 grains of chloral hydrate per fluid ounce.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in the following respects: In the case of the Iodia, each fluid dram was represented to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of iron pyrophosphate; whereas each fluid dram of the article contained less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, namely, not more than 0.13 grain, ($1/8$ th grain) of iron pyrophosphate; and in the case of the Papine, each fluid ounce was represented to contain 1 grain of morphine and $2\frac{1}{10}$ grains of chloral hydrate; whereas each fluid ounce of the article contained less than 1 grain of morphine, samples taken from each of the four shipments having been found to contain not more than 0.81, 0.80, 0.77, and 0.81 grain, respectively, of morphine, and each fluid ounce of the article contained more than $2\frac{1}{10}$ grains of chloral hydrate, samples taken from each of the four shipments having been found to contain not less than 3.36, 3.4, 3.15 and 3.54 grains of chloral hydrate per fluid ounce. Misbranding of the articles was alleged in that the statements, (Iodia) "Each fluid dram also contains * * * $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains iron pyrophosphate", and (Papine) "Morphine, 1 Grain Per Ounce Chloral Hydrate, $2\frac{1}{10}$ Gr. Per Oz." and "Morphine 1 Gr. Per. Oz. Chloral Hydrate $2\frac{1}{10}$ Gr. Per Oz." borne on the labels, were false and misleading since the Iodia contained less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of iron pyrophosphate and the Papine contained less than 1 grain of morphine and more than $2\frac{1}{10}$ grains of chloral hydrate.

Misbranding of the Iodia was alleged for the further reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, borne on the bottle labels and wrappers, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a reconstructive; and useful in the treatment of adenitis, syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic conditions requiring a tonic.

On January 9, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$550 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26795. Misbranding of Holford's Famous Inhaler. U. S. v. William J. Fink.
Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 37975. Sample no. 52220-B.)

The label of this product and an accompanying circular bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On September 22, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William J. Fink, Minneapolis, Minn., charging shipment by him in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about February 2, 1936, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Holford's Famous Inhaler that was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted chiefly of volatile oil of mustard and plant material including lavender flowers and mustard seed.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels and contained in a circular enclosed in the package, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective as a relief for distresses caused by catarrh, headaches, asthma, hay fever, and sinus, and effective to "promote comfort for" irritated membranes of the head, hay fever, asthma, catarrh, headaches, and sinus, running nose, stuffed up nasal passages, headaches caused by eyestrain, nervousness, stomach trouble, or any similar cause, severe headaches caused by inhaling the vapors of gases, cold in lungs, sore throat, constant coughing, fainting spells, sluggishness, tonsillitis, toothaches, neuralgia, and cold sores; effective to clear the head of all obstructions; and effective to bring relief from "distress of troubles which affect the head or throat."

On October 21, 1936, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26796. Adulteration and misbranding of Heptuna. U. S. v. Hepatin, Inc.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 37976. Sample no. 41812-B.)

The label of this article bore a false and misleading representation that it contained vitamin B.

On September 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Hepatin, Inc., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.,